Bombay Gazette.

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Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy until Wedne-day, 25th Instant, at eleven o'Clock, from persons desiring to enter into a contract for the supply of Luggage Boat, Batella, and other Boat Tonnage, for the service of the Naval Department for three years.

The Tenders to specify the rate per ton for each day for the supply of all Boats in the vicinity of Bombay Harbour, The rate per ton per Trip for each description of Boat wanted for the purpose of being sent to any of the Ports on the Coast to the Northward of Bombay, and the same for such as may be required for conveying Timbers or other Stores to and from the Coast of Canara, Malabar and the Ports in the Southern Concan, also the demurage that will be chargeable in case of detention at each of the several Ports.

The Parties whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to bind themselves in two good Securities of Ten thousand Rupees each for the due fulfilment of the agreement which they must enter into as usual.

Any Tenders received after Eleven o'Clock on the day above named, will not be attended to; and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing. Any further information may be obtained on enquiring at the Office of the Superintendent of the India Navy.

By Order of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

R. COGAN,
Asst. Sup. I. N.

BOMBAY,
SUPT. I. N. OFFICE,

જાહેર ખબર*

લગેજ બોટ તથા બાતેલા તથા બીજી બોટ ટંનેજની રપયાઈ કરવાનુ કંટરાટ નેવાલ ખાતાનાં કાંત્ર શારૂ વરશ તરંણની મુદત શ્રધીનુ તેનાં પરપોજલો બુધવારે તા રીખ ૨૫ મી ચાલતા મહીનાનાં કલાક ૧૧ શ્રધી ઈનડીઆન નેવીનાં શ્રપરજન નેનદેનટની આફીશમાં લેરો*

શી મુંબ્રણજનાં બંદરની નજદીકીમાં બારકશો જોઈઈ તેનો પરપોજલ મકે દીન કિનો ટંન કિનો નાવ લખવો તથા શ્રી મુંબઈની ઉતર પરાંતનાં ગ્રેરાતાનાં બંદરો ગ્રો સોકલવાને કરકિ જાતનાં બારકશો જોઈઈ તેનો ખેપ કિનો ટંણ કિનો નાવ લખવો તથા ઈ બિ પરમાંણે શ્રી કાનારા તથા મલબાર તથા દખરાંણ પરાંતના બંદરોમાં શી લાકડાં તથા બીજો શામાંન મોકલવા તથા લઈજવાનો નાવ ઉપર કરેલા પરમાંણે લખવો તથા કરકિ બંદરોમો વખ ના દાકડા ખોટી પડે તેની શીરીતે દીમરે બર લેવી તે લખવુ*

જેનોઈનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ કરસે તે મણીકિ બે સારા જામીનો દર કિ જમીન રૂપીઆ દયા કબજરનો કિ કંતરાકટ પુરૂ કરીઆપવા શારૂ આપવા તેમારે તે મણનુ કંતરાકટ શરરાના પરમાંણે ચાલસે*

કિ ઉપર કરેલે દાકડે કલાક ૧૧ પછી કરકિ પરપોજલો આવસે તેલેસે ન શી તથા શ્રપરજનટેનડેનટ કરકિ પરપોજલો રદ કરવાનુ બારાણ કોઈને કેકરે નકો* — કિ કંતરાકટ બાબતનુ કાંઈ પુછવુ મઠાર રાત્રબરનુ ઈકિતો ઇનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રપરજનટેનડેનટનો આફીશમાં પુછેસાથી માલુમ પડસે*

ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રપરજનટેનડેનટનાં કુકમથી

આર — કોગન

ઇનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રપરજનટેનડેનટનો આફીશ ટેનટ*

શ્રી મુંબ્રણઈ તા ઇનડીઆંન નેવી નાં શ્રપરજટેનડેનટની આપ્રાશ*

તારીખ ૧૩ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૩૦

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy, until Saturday next, the 21st Instant for the Supply of the undermentioned Teak Plank.

Calicut Teak Plank of 3 Bores thickness	First	20,000	Guz.
Do Do 3½ Do Do	Second and	15,000	do
Do Do 4½ Do Do	Sorts	45,000	do
		80,000	Guz.

The Tenders must specify the price per hundred Guz of the Plank deliverable at the waterside, in the Dock Bason. The Plank to be well seasoned free from defect and subject to the approval or rejection of the Dock yard officers. The whole to be delivered in the Marine yard by the 30th of September next or in default thereof Ten per cent to be deducted from the price agreed upon, and the Tenders are re[illegible] specifically to state that the parti[illegible] willing to be subject to these condition[illegible]

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy,

R. COGAN,
Assist, Supt. I. N.

ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રપરઈનટેનડેનટની આફીશમાંથી તારીખ ૧૪ મી ચાલતા મહીનાની આવતા રવીવારનાં દીન શ્રધીમો ડેલ કરેલાં શાગવાંની પાટીઆં પોંહોચાડવા બાબેનાં મોહોર કીમે લાં પરપોજલો લેસે*

કલીમોટી શાગવાંની પાટી આ કુ બારેલ જાડા ગજ		
ડેવાજ પાટીઆં ૩૩ બોરેલ જાડાં પેહલે તથા બીજે વાંકેનાં ગજ	૧૫૦૦	
ડેવાજ પાટીઆં ૪૩ બોરે લ જાડાં ગજ	૪૫૦૦૦	

જુમલે ગજ ૮૦૦૦૦

પરપોજલોમો ૧૦૦ ગજ પાટીઆં ની કીમત લખીજણાવવી અને ગોહીની પાં ણાની જણોઆગલ પોંહોચાડવાં*અને પિપા દીઆં પાકાં તથા વગર પિપાનાં ડેકિ* અને ડેને કબુલ કરવાં અથવા બાતેલ પાડવાં તે ગોહીનાં અખ્તયારો કરસે* અને શિવ લાં તારીખ ૩૦ મી આવતા શપટેમબર મહીનાનીકિ વાંકાણા બાતાંમો આપવા* જો કદાપી તેટલાંમો જહોંઆપસે તો જેલાવ ઠરાવે ઓકસેનેમોથી સેકડે ૧૦ ટકા કાપી લેસે અને પરપોજલોમો ઠરાવીને જણાવવું જોઈપિયે આબોલી ઉપર રાજીછે*

કરેક પરપોજલ ૨૬ કરવનુ કકુ ૧ કારાણ બતલાવસેનહીં*

ઇનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શુપર ઇનટેનડેનટનાં કુકમથી*

આર કોગાંન*

ઇનડીઆંન નેવીનો આશીશટેનટ

શુપરઇનટેનડેનટ*

ખો

ખાજી લોહિલ્યા સાયેલી ફળો દેણ્યાચા આર્જ્યા ઇંડોયાનનેવિચે સુપરઈનટેનટચે આફિસાંત ચાલત મહિન્યાચી તારિખ २१ શનિવારપર્યંત ઘેતિલ્યા જાતીલ તી ફળો યણેપ્રમાણે

૨૦૦૦ ગજ અવજ વ દુઈમ જાતીચો કા

લોકોઠી શાયલિ ફળી ૩ વસૂ જાડ

૧૫૦૦૦ કિત્તા કીત્તા વ ૩૫ કિત્તા

૪૫૦૦૦ કીતા કીતા ૪૫ કિત્તા

૮૦૦૦૦ યેકુન ગજ

ફળ્યાંચે દર સેંકર ગજાચી કીમત કા યતો અર્જાંત ચ્યાહાવી વ ગોદીત પાણ્યા ચે કનારી ફળો કબુલ થાવી વ તી ચાં ગળો જુન વ નિલેડ અસાવી વ પસન કિવા ના પસન કરણે તેં ગોદીત અમલ દાર કરિવોજ તીં સારો ફળીં યેતે સ

પટેંબર મહીનાચે ३० વે તારખેસ આણૂન થાવી નાહીતર દાહા ટકેં ભાવ ઠરવિ લા અસેલ ત્યાંતૂન બાદ હોતોલ વ અર્જી ત સાફ ત્યાહાવ લિં આ કરારાસ અ ર્જ દેણારા રાજિ આહે

અર્જા રદ કરિતોલ ત્યાચે કારણ સાગ ણાર નાહીંવ

ઈનિઆનેવિચે સુપર ઈ નટેનટચે આજ્ઞને

આર કોગન

આસીસટેનટ સુપરઈનટેનડેનટ

મુંબયેધીલ સુપરઈનટેનડેનટચે આફિ સ તારિખ ૧૧ આગટ સહ ૧૮૩૦

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Wednesday the 8th Sept ember, the Amateurs will have the honor of performing Sheridan's Comedy of

THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

To which will be added the Musical burlesque, in one act, of

AMOROSO,
KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

Further particulars in future announcements.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS SAUNDERS late a Color Serjeant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar, of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 12th day of August 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FRANCIS PELLY deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of August 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS by an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 3rd day of July 1830, made in the matter of ANN HEATH a Lunatic, Widow of Robert Tyrrell Heath, deceased late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the Hon'ble E. I. C. on their Bombay Establishment. It was referred to WILLIAM FENWICK Master of the said Court to enquire and state to the Court who is or are the next of kin of the said Lunatic residing within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, any person or persons claiming to be the next of kin of the said ANN HEATH (formerly ANN HINTON spinster) are, on or before the 20th day of September next, by their Solicitor to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid and make out their Claims.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH.
SOLICITOR.

To Merchants & Others.

BECK AND CO.

Having for some time past for the convenience of Merchants and the Community at large—had it in contemplation to set up an Establishment for the regular conveyance of Goods to all the different Out-Stations attached to this Presidency—now beg leave most respectfully to intimate that from and after the 1st Proximo they will be happy to undertake the dispatch of any Packages or Parcels with which they may be entrusted—on the same terms as those at present enjoyed by the Native Mookadums—and in order to render their Establishment as efficient as possible they have placed a confidential Agent at Panwell on whose attention and exertions they can most confidently rely.—Any Persons therefore desirous of giving B. and Co. encouragement (which will be duly appreciated by them) may rest assured of their Goods being forwarded without the least delay or risk to the Proprietors.

Forbes Street, 18th Aug., 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOANA FRANCISCA DE OLIVIERA late of Bombay, Portuguese Spinster deceased, may be granted to ANTONIO GONSALVES, and the Executors named in and appointed by the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 17th day of August 1830.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTER.

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito applicaçaõ a Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombaim, para que a Executoria de Testamento de JOANA FRANCISCA DE OLIVEIRA, Solteira ja defunta, e Portugueza de Bombaim, fosse Concedida a ANTONIO GONSALVES, um dos Executores nomeiados no mesmo Testamento. Todas as pessoas interessadas no mesmo saõ delle informados por meio deste—17 de Agosto 1830.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCURADOR.

WANTED.

A FEW strong serviceable draught Horses not above eight years old. Apply to Mr. W. JARDINE, No. 2 Armenyan Lane, near St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 18th August, 1830.

જોઈયે*

ઠોરાકિ બ્રબજુન કાંમ લાકિ ખેપન રા બોડા વરશ ૮ નીં અંદરના જોઈયે તે બાબત શીશનર ઉપવાઉ બરદીનને નં મબર ૨ નો મરમાંનીની શેરીમાં અંગ રેજનો શેનઠ ડામશ નાંમના દવલ માગલ આવીને મલે*

તારીખ ૧૩ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૩૦

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wishing to return to England, will be happy to take charge of one or two Children or to accompany a Lady, a line addressed A. B. care of the PRINTER, will meet every attention.

Bombay 18th August

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep,* and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvents, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the Book kept for that purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day so fixed for the hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the Office of the Examiner.

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જર • થાઈ • અગાર • પોતાનાં • વકીલને • મોકલે *

કોરટનાં • કુકમથી •
પી — ઓહેનલાંન •
ફિજામીનર •

ફિજામીનરની • કાર્યાલય •
તારીખ • ૫ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

☞ ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નામદાર • દેવા
દારોનાં • માંગનારાઓ • હરકિ • કોઈને • ફિ
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કારણસર • ફિ • શાંતલવાનો • દાહાડો • મુકરર
મીમેલોછે • તેનાં • તરણ • દાહાડા • અગાઉ •
કોરટનાં • ચીપ • કલારકની • કાર્યાલયમાં • મુકી
મીમેલીછે • તેમા • લખીજણાવે • ને • તેજ • વખ
ત • માંગનારાઓઈ • પોતાનાં • લેણાંની • આપ
ડેવીટ • ફિજામીનરની • કાર્યાલયમા • આપવી *

શ્રી
કલકત્ता येथील नामदार देणेदा
र यांचे मदत गारीचे कोर्ट
ज्यान पाल्मर व उईल्यम प्रिन्से
प व ज्यार्ज अलेक्झांडर प्रिन्सेप
व च्यार्लिस् बार्बर पाल्मर व्यापा
री आणि आडत्ये पाल्मर आणि
कंपनी या नावाने व्यापार कर्णारे
[illegible]ार जाहाले त्यांचे बाबेत गेले
मे महिन्याचे १५ वे तारखस ह
नराबल सरडूडवार्ड रैएननैट सू
प्रिमकोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश याचे पु
डे कोर्ट भरल त्यांत ऊकूम जा
हाला किं सदरहू नादार देणेदा
र याची अर्जी व याद कोर्टांत
दिल्हि आहे त्या विषईचे बोलणे
तारिख चौथी ज्यानेवारी १८३१
मंगळवारि दोन प्रहरि एकावे
त्यास

ज्याहिर खबर दिल्ही जाते ऐ
सिजे ते बोलणे त्या तारखे ऐकि
ले जाईल तर सदरहू नादार दे
णेदार यांचेवर ज्यांचें कजं असे
ल व त्यांचे जीनगानीत अथवा वि
तविषयावर जे हरयक संमधी दा
वा करित असतील त्याहिं त्यावे
ळेस कोर्टांत खतां यावें नाहितर
वकिल पाठवावा

कोर्टाचे ऊकूमाव
पी ओहेनल[illegible]
ईझामिनर

ईझामिनरचें अफिस
५ जून १८३०

नादार देणेदाराचे अर्जीस
आडवे येण्याचा त्याचे हरयेक
कोणी मागणाराचा बेत असल्या
स त्याणे तो आपला बेत कोर्टा
चे मुख्य क्लार्क यांचे अफीसांत व
ही केला आहे त्यात लिहिवउ
न कळवावा परंतु बोलणे ऐका
याचा दिवस ठरविला आहे त्या
चे तीनदिवस पुर्वी कळवावा व त्या
वेळेस आपले ऐवजाची अफीडि
वेट इक्झामिनर याचे अफीसां
त यावी

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

IN the matter of JOHN PALMER, AN INSOLVENT. } At a Court holden on Friday, the 18th of June current, before the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice of the Supreme Court, it was ordered, that the matter of the separate Petition and Schedule of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the Sixth day of January 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such hearing will be had accordingly, and al Creditors and other persons laying claims to any interest in the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, are required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed as aforesaid in person or by attorney.

By Order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON, *Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
June 23,1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvent, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the Book kept for the purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day fixed for hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the office of the Examiner.

શ્રી • કલકત્તાની • નામદાર • દેવાદારો
નાં • છુટકારા • કરનારી • કોરટ *
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આ • તે • બાબત *

શુક્રવારે • તારીખ • ૧૮ મી • જુન •
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બ • ઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટમાં • નોમેલેલોછે • તેબા
બે • ફિઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટમાં • લરેશપાનવારે • તા
રીખ • ૬ ઠી • જાંનેવારી • ૧૮૩૧ • ને • દીને •
બપોરનાં • શાંતલશે *

બબર • કીઆંથી • આપીગિજે *
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શાંતલશે • તથા • ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નામદાર •
દેવાદારનાં • માંગનારાઓ • તથા • બીજાઓ •
જેકોઈનો • લાગા • જિ • માલ • મીલકત • ઉપર •
પોતેયતોહોઈતો • તેનાંબોને • જાંણા • કરે
યજે • ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટમાં • પોતે • હાજર
થાઈ • અગાર • પોતાનાં • વકીલને • મોકલે *

કોરટનાં • કુકમથી •
પી — ઓહેનલાંન •
ફિજામીનર •

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તારીખ • ૨૩ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

☞ ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નામદાર • દેવા
દારનાં • માંગનારાઓ • હરકિ • કોઈને • ફિ • અ
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મીમેલોછે • તેના • તરણ • દાહાડા • અગાઉ •
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ત • માંગનારાઓઈ • પોતાનાં • લેણાંની • આ *
ડેવીટ • ફિજામીનરની • કાર્યાલયમા • આપવીપ

શ્રી

કલકત्यामधीज दुबैळ ऋणाइत यांचे
ऐकण्या बदलचे कचेरीमधे
ज्यानपालमर हा ऋणाइत जालाआहे
याबाबतींत
हजरत आलीशान सरडव्हार्ड रैयन न्यै
ट सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश यांचो क
चेरी गेल्या महीना मेची तारीख १५ वी
सभरली त्यांत आज्ञा जाली आहे कीं
ज्या ऋणाइतांची अर्जी व मालाची टीप
याकोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे त्याचा वि
चार पुढें सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी
तारीख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशीं दोन प्र

जाहिर नामा

सदरहू आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे
त्याचा विचार केला जाइल त्यासव त्या
ऋणाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांचा माल
मत्तावर ज्याचा दावा दाखल असेल त्या
सर्वांस या पत्रावरून कळविलें जात आ
हे कीं सदरहू कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळे
वर त्याणि खुद्द यावें किंवा आपले मु
खत्यार वकील पाठवून यावे हें तपास
णाराचा आफिसांतून वर्तमान निघालें
आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३०
कोडताचा ऊकुमे वरून

१ पि.आ. हेन्लो साहेब इक्
झामिनर सहि

ताजा कलम ह्या ऋणाइतांचा अर्जीव
र कोणी त्यांचा साहकार आडवायाव
यास इछित असल्यास तेहीं ह्या कोर्टा
चा मुख्य दप्तर दार याचे आफिसांत
वही ठेविली आहे त्यात लिहुन कळ
वाया बद्दल सदरहू एकण्याकरितां दि
वस नेमिला आहे त्याचा अगोदरच स
हा तीन दिवस लिहिले आहेत त्या प्रमा
णे तपासणाराचा आफिसांत त्या साह
काराने आयल्या कर्जाचें इफत पत्रही
द्यावें

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, are received and punctually attended to, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BY Jehangheir Nasserwanjee, the surviving Partner of the firm of Jehangheir and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee of Bombay, agents and Brokers, that all Partnership and Business of the said Firm will cease on the 17th day of October next. All Persons having claims or demand on the said Firm are therefore requested to send into the undersigned for examination and adjustment, and all Persons indebted to the said Firm are forthwith required to pay the amount of their respective Debts, to enable the undersigned to wind up the accounts of the said Partnership with the Personal representatives of his late deceased Brother and Partner Nowrojee Nasserwanjee.

And it is further notified that the said Business of Brokers and Agents will be carried on and conducted by the said Jehanghier Nasserwanjee from the said 18th day of October next, in conjunction with other Partners, due notice of which will be hereafter given.

(Signed) JEHANGHEIR NASSERWANJEE,
Surviving Partner of the Firm of
JEHANGHIER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

BOMBAY,
14*th August*, 1830.

For Sale,

AT
Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S
GODOWNS.

LONDON Particular Madeira from Scott, Loughnan and Co. and R. Seymonds and Co at ~~Rs~~ 550 per pipe, and ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd. London Market Ditto at ~~Rs~~ 400 per pipe, aud ~~Rs~~ 110 per quarter pipe.

Malmsey Ditto, at ~~Rs~~ 200 per quarter Cask.

Sherry from Charles Bell, at ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd.

Old Port from Quarles, Harris and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen quarts, and ~~Rs~~ 10 per dozen Pints.

Bombay, 18*th August*, 1830.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,
Milliner, Habit and Cap Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No. 6 Govt. Place.

For Sale,
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per doz.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

AT RUPEES 65 per Hogshead 50 Casks of Barclay, Perkins & Co's. PALE ALE, of excellent quality, received per the *Royal George.*

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE, at Leckie & Co's. Office.

To be Let.

A House in Rampart Row, at the corner of Bakehouse Lane, apply to Messrs. LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18*th August*, 183

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY 18th INSTANT.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL Sell a large Invoice of Sundries of the most useful description imported per Royal George, consisting of Rat and Fox Traps, chafing Dishes, Grid Irons, Box Irons, several Gross of screws from ¼ to 1½ Inch, Razors, Pockets knives, Penknives, Table Cutlery, Brass Cocks, Powder Flasks, carpenters' Rules, Chains, Patent Coffee mills, Hunting Spurs, Hunting saddles and Bridles, Heads and Reins, saddle Cloths, shot Belts, Bright Vices, Hoes and Pick axes, Skimmers and Ladles, Padlocks, of sorts, Cloak Clasps, Dressing cases, Scissars, Spectacles Pocket Books, Tooth and nail Brushes, Silver Tongue Scrapers, and Patent Pencil [illegible]ses, Cork Screws, Iron Bolts, Files, Gilt Jewellery, steel watch, chains, Tortoiseshell Lady's combs *(London made,)* Planes, Locks and Saws, Bead Bracelets, *very superior* Japanned Trays and Waiters, Painters Brushes, Stirrup Irons, Key Rings, &c. &c. also one dozen of *very handsome* Black and white Nett Veils;

Also will be sold in a Godown near their premises, a Stock of 3000 RAW HIDES comprizing Cow, Buffalo, Bullock, Elk and Deer skins.

THIS DAY
Wednesday, the 18th Instant.
Frith, Bomanjee & Co.
WILL PUT UP FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A FEW Tierces of Superior Cognac Brandy, strongly recommended to the notice of Families.

Also a few Boxes of Manilla Cheroots.

On FRIDAY next 20th Instant.
Frith Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON the premises by order of the common Assignee, two pieces of ground situated at Mahim, the property of BUR[illegible] particulars regarding which, as to extent and capability may be known by application to the Advertisers, with whom the Title deed is lodged.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

A NEW London built Stanhope and Harness, imported per H. C. S. Edinburgh, a first rate pair of Carriage Horses, price 1000 Rupees, also a Capital Bay Saddle Horse, price 400 Rupees, with a variety of other carriages, Buggies, Horses, &c. at moderate prices.

Frith
BOMANJEE AND CO.

HAVE for Sale, the following Superior FRENCH WINES, &c. in cases of one Dozen, viz.

Lafitte,.....	18 Rs. Per Dozen.
Bourgone, ...	18 .. .. ..
St. Estephe Medoc,.....	18 .. ..
De La Rose Medoc....	16 .. ..
St. Julien Medoc,....	16 .. .. ..
Chateau Gescouis.....	14 .. ..
Muscat Frontignan,....	18 .. ..
Fine old Cognac,.....	18 .. ..

And a few Dozen of very Superior Old Brown Frontignan nearly equal to Constantia at Rs. 24 Per Dozen.

NOTICE,

ALL persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM BENTON are requested to prefer them to Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. for adjustment and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to the some parties Agents to the administratrix.

Bombay, 14th August, 1830.

To be Let.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE at Mazagon, formerly belonging to Jehangier Ardaseer, with excellent accommodation & would suit for two Families opposite to Col. Leighton's and next to Sir Roger de Faria's Garden, For particulars apply to Messrs. J. JEJEEBHOY and CO.

Bombay, 18th August 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Copartnership heretofore carried on under the name and firm of Messrs BEGONE DE LORME AND LABORDE Coach makers has ceased from the 13th Inst. (August.) and that it will be carried on as heretofore from that date by MR. LABORDE; any persons having any claims against the said Firm up to that date, are requested to present their claims to the surviving Partner Mr. LABORDE for Payment, or otherwise, they will not be hereafter admitted.

Bombay, August 18th, 1830.

To Let.

THAT commodious family residence, delightfully situated, near Breach Candy called.

The Bee Hive.

Comprising Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Capacious bed Rooms, dressing Rooms, &c cellar, godown, and other outhouses, together with stable, coach house & extensive compound.—Rent 100 rupees per month.—For particulars apply to Mr STOCQUELER, Courier Office.

Wanted for the 21st Regiment N. I. at Deesa.

A MUSICIAN, capable of giving instructions on the different Flutes and Octaves. If a performer on the Kent Bugle, more favourable terms will be granted.

Apply to Messrs. WOOLER AND [illegible]bay, or to the Adjutant 21st [illegible] at Deesa. Letters to be post paid.

Bombay, 18th August, 1830.

EDUCATION,
The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Separate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupils understanding is constantly ascertained, and the reasoning faculties exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. MCARTHY assures the public that he spares no exertion to fit his pupils for their Entrance into Life with Credit; and that he pays the strictest attention to their Moral conduct, Health and Comfort.

The Experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very Salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in Life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per Month Rupees..... 38
Youth above that age..... 42

No Extra Charges but for Books, Stationery and Medicine.

Day Scholars in the first Mentioned Course per Month, Rupees..... 15

Breach Candy, 16th August 1830.

For Freight and Passage to the Clyde,
TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
FORTUNE,
OF 400 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched on the 18th of September. Has accommodation for a few Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Captain GILKISON or to ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 18th August 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
ELIZABETH
OF 600 TONS,
THOMAS JENKINS
COMMANDER.

HAS Superior Poop accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for London direct the first week in September.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. or to Captain Jenkins at their office

For Freight to Penang and Singapore,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP,
PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS.
HENRY COWAN, H. C. S.
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected, and applications to be made to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 18th August, 1830.

For Frieght to Calcutta,
THE SHIP
SHAUL AHMED,
CAPT. SINDRY.

Apply to NAKODA MUDAR KOOTY, or to Captain SINDRY, on borad.—

Bombay, August 18th, 1830.

For "Penang."
DAILY EXPECTED
THE BRIG
GENERAL BARNES'
OF 210 TONS,
J. L. WOOD,
COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and Co.

Bombay, 18th August, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL.—JULY 22.

SHIP GENERAL PALMER.

LIEUT. W. THOMAS, R. N.
Commanding the Ship General Palmer, Madras Roads.

DEAR SIR,—We perform a most pleasant duty in presenting you, on the part of the Insurance Offices we represent, with the accompanying piece of Plate.—the inscription on which will best convey to you the opinion entertained of your conduct on the occasion to which it refers. Wishing you health and success.

We remain which much esteem, dear Sir,

(Signed) ARBUTHNOT & Co.
PARRY. DARE & Co.
Agents to the Underwriters.

(A true Copy) W. RUTTER, *Sect. to the Indian Ins. Office, Madras; 30th June,* 1830.

The following is the Inscription:—

"To mark our approbation of your skilful Seamanship, presence of mind and successful exertions in running the Ship on shore in Whitstable Bay, during a tremendous hurricane in the month of November 1829, by which means both Ship and her valuable Cargo were entirely saved, as also the lives of the Passengers and Crew. This Cup is presented by,

"ARBUTHNOT & Co.
"PARRY. DARE & Co.
Agents to the Underwriters.
"W. RUTTER, *Sec. to the Ins. Office.*
"To LIEUT. WM. THOMAS, *R. N.*
Comg. the Ship Genl. Palmer."

CAPTAIN THOMAS'S REPLY.

Ship Genl. Palmer, Madras Roads, 2d July, 1830.

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to return you, and through you to the Insurance Offices you may represent, my very grateful acknowledgments for the honor so highly conferred upon me, in presenting me with a piece of Plate in testimony of their and your approbation of my services on board the *General Palmer*, in the severe trial that Ship experienced while under my command in November last.

Allow me to assure you, gentlemen, that so flattering a testimonial of approbation of my conduct, will at all times be proudly and gratefully remembered by me, and will not fail to stimulate me upon all occasions to the most zealous exertion for the safety and preservation of whatever ship or property may be entrusted to my care.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
your much obliged and humble Servant,
(A true Copy) (Signed) W. THOMAS, *Comr.*
To MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
PARRY, DARE & Co.
" WM. RUTTER, Esq.

THE GOVT. GAZ.—JULY 26.

Our Correspondent Cui Bono—asks if the discussion respecting the Steam Fund will forward Mr. Waghorn's plan, or insure Mr. Taylor's success. As respects the first, most assuredly the effect of that discussion would, we should imagine, tend to frustrate—not to advance the plan; and with reference to the second—we cannot tell. That, however, the object of those who have questioned the Committee's powers to dispose of the fund as projected, was good, we have not a doubt—and this being the case—it became not a question of expediency as to this or that plan with them, but one of principle, Enough, however, has been submitted to show, that the Committee did not exceed their powers, and it has not been attempted to be shewn, that they had an interest in acting inconsistently with the strict powers derived from general meetings of Subscribers. As to the idea of consulting every Individual Subscriber, and getting his express consent, it is impracticable.

The Chundrika, a native paper, has an article relative to the death of a widow from voluntary starvation—because the inhabitants of the village where she lived very properly declined to give her any assistance in burning with her husband's corpse. While we regret this act of suicide, we cannot, at the same time, but applaud the conduct of the neighbours of this poor mistaken woman, who not only were determined not, in the slightest degree, to infringe the orders of authority—but even prevailed upon the son to abstain from the guilt he would have incurred had he assisted his mother to burn. The writer in the Chundikra falls into some pitiable inconsistencies on the subject—for instance, he says, that the husband is, 'the *only* god of a wife,' an assertion, we persume, in which the better-informed and more orthodox of his countrymen will not very readily join. He also appears to feel acutely for the children bereaved, by her own voluntary act of mistaken duty, of their natural guardian—just as if the act of Suttee would not have left them equally forlorn as the act of quiet suicide at home.

INDIA GAZETTE.—JULY 26.

We subjoin the following extract of a letter from Mr. J. W. RICKETTS, refered to in Friday's paper. It is addressed to Mr. STURMER, Secretary to the East Indian Committee, and is dated London, 20th February, 1830:—

"I have had interviews with several gentlemen on the subject of the petition; and among the rest, with Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India, and with Mr. Loch, Chairmen, and Mr. Astell, deputy Chairman at the India House, from the whole of which I can perceive that, so far as these authorities are concerned, there is only a disposition to remove the legal disabilities under which we labour; but that a jealous regard for their own patronage operates to render our civil and political [illegible]ers an unwelcome subject for consideration. [illegible] former point, Lord Ellenborough told me that he would consult [illegible] with the Law Officers for their opinion and advice. and all I can gather, both from his Lordship and Mr. Loch, regarding the latter point, is that a gradual opening will be made for our class hereafter, according to our individual merits and exertions. by which it is of course implied that the present narrow policy observed towards us, will still continue to prevail.

"Under these circumstances, and having shown all due courtesy to the Indian authorities in this country, it only remains that we now take the proper measures for being heard in Parliament. Aided by Mr. Crawfurd, therefore, I have accordingly engaged Mr. Wynn, late President of the Board of Controul, to present our Petition in the House of Commons; and he has kindly promised [illegible] of Lansdowne, or of Lord Carlisle, in a similar way in the House of Lords. Mr. Wynn arrived in Town only a few days ago; and we had our interview with him yesterday on the subject, when he perused the Petition, and very readily acceded to our wishes, observing that ours was a most important case, and deserving of serious consideration. He has made an appointment to see me on Monday next the 22d instant, for the purpose of receiving the Petition on parchment; after which, having made the necessary arrangement with one or other of the Peers in the House of Lords, as abovementioned, he will give an early notice in Parliament for presenting it on a certain day.

"In thus securing Mr. Wynn's valuable agency in our behalf, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having gained a very important preliminary step in the matter as he is not only known to be a man of weight and influence in Parliament, but is also a member of the Select Committee lately appointed to inquire into the affairs of India, with reference to the approaching expiration of the Company's Charter; and Mr. Wynn thinks, (and such, indeed, is the common opinion of others,) that our case will be thrown into the general bundle of East India matters, and referred to the same Committee for consideration and report.

"I have seen Mr. R. C. Fergusson, now an East India Director, who is also on the Select Committee for the affairs of India; but I cannot say that I have any reason to expect much from this quarter. He expressed himself as generally favourable to our claims; but added that, situated as he was, he could not pledge himself to any thing, though he could make it a point to attend in his place whenever the petition might come before Parliament.

"Sir Charles Forbes has been in Scotland for some months past; and it is quite uncertain when he may return to London; but I have thought it best to forward Mr. Palmer's letter to him.

"My interviews with Mr. Bazett, Mr. Buckingham, and some other gentlemen, have been productive of nothing beyond the expression of their good wishes for our success, and of their readiness to assist me in any way in their power. Mr. Crawfurd introduced me to Mr. Whitmore M. P., a few days ago, when we gave him a copy of our Petition, which he has promised to read and consider."

"The *Hurkaru* on this subject has the following remarks:—

"The *India Gazette* of yesterday adverts to the receipt of a letter from Mr. Ricketts, the Agent of the East Indians at home, which announces, it appears, that their appeal for a change of policy, towards them is to be oposed by the Company. This is *characteristic* and was to be expected: but what we have all along regretted on account of the claimants, is, that they should have separated themselves from the native and Europe an Petitioners and have appointed a separate and comparatively uninfluential Agent, instead of making common cause with those who are seeking to prevent the renewal of the Charter. If in their *agitations* they do continue to separate themselves, they will play the enemy's game by creating a diversion.

We take a very different view of the p[illegible] dings of the East Indians. The grievances which they seek redress and the disabilities which the abour are entirely different fro[illegible]

matters which the Native and European Petitioners have brought to the notice of the Legislature. They are such as to make their case quite peculiar and to separate them, however involuntarily, from all other classes of society in India. To blame them therefore for standing apart from other is to blame them for an unavoidable consequence of the acts and policy of their rulers against which they are at this moment remonstrating. Let the East India Company and the Legislature be *just*, and the East Indians, we are confident, well most willingly merge themselves without distinction into the great body of their fellow citizens. But they have appointed a separate agent! And why should they not, if they have means to do so? We know no good reason against it, except that it did not please certain great men who think that nothing is right expept what is done according to thier wishes. But why should out cotemporary *contrast* the appintment of a separate agent with the making common cause with those who are seeking to prevent the renewal of the Charter? They *have* made common cause with the Anti-Charterists, for if we recollect rightly, there is a prayer in the Petition that they may be no longer left to the tender mercies of the Company, and Mr. RICKETTS, it would appear, is in free communication with Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WHITMORE, and other of the same class. We have no apprehension that the East Indians will play the enemy's game by creating a diversion, but we think it not unlikely that the game may be played by those who are ashamed to seek an honourabel object by a straight forward course. Let the public know what the Committee and the Agent of the Inhabitants of Calcutta have been doing since their appointment, before the East Indians are called on to trust in their guidance.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1830.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Saturday, July, 24.

PRIZES.

No. 972 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1829 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4985 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees,
Nos. 3058 468 and 1918 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 727 1191 1453 1247 and 2337 Prize of 250 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1250 4192 3786 3338 1431 4727 2070 1305 4224 2735 3076 4620 102 2219 4915 4774 3237 3440 1750 709 3019 303 3463 1728 57 3611 3621 4207 496 822 7 2114 and 3815 Prizes of 100 Sa. Rs, each.

Government Securities.

TO BUY]	JULY 26, 1830.	[TO SELL
Prem.		Prem.
28 8	Remittable.....27	8 Do.
Dis. 0 6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0 12 Dis.
Pre. 0 2	New ditto ditto.....	0 3 Dis.
4500 2	Bank of Bengal Share	4300 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills andSalary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY,]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Re....	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—July 27th. The American Ship Hoogly. E. Bacon, from Boston 4th April.

DEPARTURES.—July 24th, Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mitchinson, for Penang and Singapore.

July 25th. Bark Royal Charlotte, R, Dudman, for China.

Do. Bark Sumatra, D. Cardozo, for ditto.

Do. 27th, The English Ship Moira, W. Bugg, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the Wife of Mr. J A. Ryper, of the Gurranhutta Dispensary, of a Daughter,

At Buxar, on the 15th July, the Wife of Mr R. Belt, of a Daughter.

At Sydabad, on Friday, the 23rd July, the Lady of Vaham M. Vardon, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mr. John Browne aged 20 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July Mr. Paul Julla, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Miss Huripsimah Sarkies Owen, the youngest Daughter of Sarkies Owen, Esq. aged 14 years.

At Howrah, on Saturday last, the 24th July, Mrs. C. Peter, Senior, aged 55 years.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZT.—AUGUST, 5.

The heavy falls of rain, we have had for several days, have contributed much towards the cultivation and improvement of Gardens, and in some measure towards supplying the Tanks with water. The sultry state of the atmosphere, during the intervals between the showers is very oppressive, and resembles much the weather usually experienced in September which indicates the approach of the North East Mousoon.

The *Petersburgh Gazette* of the 5th of March, contains the following notice regarding an interview which was to take place between several of the Sovereigns of Europe.

"Reports are still circulated here about an interview between several great potentates in order to discuss some questions of a high political nature. It is believed that these questions will be connected with the interior affairs of several countries which now appear to be rather in a bad condition, and to claim the whole solicitude of the august personages whose duty it is to ensure the tranquility and prosperity of nations.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	..Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	..... Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVALS.—August 1st Bark Fifeshire, Captain W. J. Crawley, from Calcutta 16th, Vizagapatam 24th and Masulipatam 28th July.

Do. 3rd French Brig Le Destin, Captain S. Jeansolen, from Marseilles 15th January, Bourbon 16th June, and Pondicherry 2d Instant.

DEPARTURES.—August 1st, Ship Atlas, Captain Allen, for the Northern Ports,

Do. 2d, Ship La Constance, Capt. Boinven, for Pondicherry, Mauritius and Bourbon.

Do. 3d, Ship Fanny, Capt. Currie, for Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, the 29th July in the Armenian Church by the Rev. Father Stephen Bagram, Mr. Paul Stephen Johanness, to Miss Anna Avieth Seth, the Daughter of the late Avieth Seth, Esq.

BIRTHS.—In Fort St. George, on the 28th Ultimo. the Lady of Thomas O'Neill, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Palaveram, on the 29th July, the Lady of Lieutenant Faunce, of the 2d N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Tanjore, on the 20th July, Laurence Peter, aged 4 years, Son of Rev. L. P. Haubre, Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

At Black Town on Tuesday the 27th July 1830, Mr. Basil Andrew Moraes, aged 31 years.

At Black Town, on Sunday the 25th July Mr. Agostinho D'Silva, late Foreman of the Arsenal.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1830.

No. 283 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment is made:

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant O. Poole to be Adjutant vice Shaw resigned—Date of appointment, 25th July, 1830.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

I (your correspondent Z) of course attended the Special Meeting of the *Literary Society* which was held on last Wednesday, as I was curious to see how the *radical ministry of 1828* would carry on its proceedings. But from the remarks that I heard, while the Members were assembling, particularly with respect to my former letter, I began to suspect that, notwithstanding the suppositions on this point which I had for some time entertained and the confident tone in which the Editor, of the Courier spoke of a *past* and a *present* administration, no *radical ministry* ever had existed. This I must confess, was rather a disappointment, for, as I observed several old Members in the Room three of whom had been Members of the former Library Committee for at least eleven years, I had been exclaiming to myself in the words of LEE;

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war,"

After, also, the Meeting was constituted, it became very evident that no opposition to the system, on which the Affairs of the Society had been conducted previous to November 1828, had ever been regularly organized; and that out of the 34 or 36 Members present not one seemed to be acquainted with the *Circular* mentioned by the Editor in the *Supplement* to the last *Courier*, or to acknowledge in any manner the correctness of this passage which he quoted from it, "*Dissatisfaction* is rumored to exist against the administration &c" —*and the Committee*" were anxious to ascertain the real extent of any complaint and to adopt the necessary means for applying a remedy." This *Circular* was, I believe, issued in August 1828, and, though no remedies were applied if complaints were made, still the great Majority of the Members present at the Special Meeting appeared to prefer decidedly the *old* to the *new* mode of managing the affairs of the Society. But what particularly amused me was the entire state of ignorance in which every person was with respect to the Rules and Regulations passed in November 1828 which established this *new* system. I was, therefore, obliged to conclude that the changes which then took place, and which so materially altered the former constitution of the Society had been actually effected by that mysterious personage NOBODY.

But to return to the Meeting. After it was duly constituted, the Secretary rose and addressed the Meeting in support of the first Proposition, which was to this effect—*that the Members of the Society should be limited to a certain number and no new Members admitted except as vacancies occurred.* On the nature, however, and merits of this address it is unnecessary to remark; for the Secretary no sooner sat down than one of the old Members most uncourteously observed that the Mover of this Proposition had omitted to point out what inconveniences had resulted from the admission of Members being unlimited and to explain the advantages which, as it was expected, would be derived from restricting the number to be in future admitted. But this hint, though supported by two or three Members, had no influence on the Gentleman who seconded the motion, as he merely contented himself with expressing his approval of it without stating the grounds on which this approval rested. This mode, however, of proposing the adoption of a Resolution of such vital importance to the interest of the Society without explaining the *why* and the *wherefore* seemed so completely novel to the Meeting; that its desire that some reasons should be assigned in support of the motion became so evident that the Gentleman, who had seconded it, rose and entered into the necessary explanation of the object contemplated in bringing it forward. From these remarks it appeared that the adoption of this Resolution was recommended on the following Grounds;

Firstly, that the Society of this Presidency had encreased and was encreasing, and consequently it became necessary to take some means for preventing the admission of unqualified Members which was likely to result from this encrease.

Secondly, that the union of the *Society* with the *Royal Asiatic Society* rendered it indispensable that the election of Members should be restricted to [redacted] as were best qualified for participating in the labors and researches of a Literary Society.

With respect to the last point a reference to the *Asiatic Journal* and the Rules of the *Royal Asiatic Society* shewed that persons belonging to the *Bombay Branch* were considered to be Members of the *Royal Asiatic Society* only while they resided in Asia; and that, if they wished to continue such on their return to Europe, it was requisite that they should be proposed by three Members and duly ballotted for, before they could be admitted as European Members of the *Royal Asiatic Society*. The only privelege being that the Ballot takes place at the Meeting at which a Member of the *Bombay Branch* is proposed, instead of being deferred as in other cases until a subsequent Meeting. It was hence evident that the admission of unqualified persons into the *Bombay Branch*, were it even to occur, could not affect the *Royal Asiatic Society* either in reputation or in any other manner.

But with regard to the first point, the discussion turned principally upon the mode of electing Members; as it was contended that the method which at present prevails is not effective in excluding improper candidates, and it was rather singularly argued that the non-occurrence of black balls in the Ballot box until the last Monthly Meeting was a convincing proof of its non-efficiency. The Members, however, who used this argument did not, I am convinced, perceive that its force depended entirely upon the assumption that *improper persons* had been elected Members; but, as this was neither insinuated nor asserted, it necessarily followed that the present mode of electing Members had completely succeeded for 26 years in excluding all improper persons. No remark, however, to this purpose was made, for the opponents to the motion contented themselves with maintaining that the proposal of a candidate by two Members was all the security that could be wished for; as it was not to be supposed that any Member would attempt to introduce an objectionable individual into the Society. I also heard, if I mistake not, one of the old Members observe that if a person, in order to prevent the necessity of black balling, not duly qualified is proposed, the proper time to object to the nominative is at the previous Meeting, so as to prevent, if possible, the proposal from proceeding to Ballot; for were a general dissatisfaction to be then expressed, and an evident intention to black-ball the person proposed at the next Meeting evinced, there can be no doubt but that the proposer would see the necessity of saving his friend from such a mortification by withdrawing his proposal. This motion, however, was so little agreeable to the meeting that it was almost unanimously rejected.

The next Proposition submitted to the Meeting was to this effect. *That—Mr. Richardson of Cornhill should be appointed Bookseller to the Society in the room of Messrs. Longman and Co.* This Motion was supported on the grounds of unnecessary delay on the part of the latter in forwarding books, and the certainty that such delay would be completely prevented by the employment of Mr. Richardson. But it was opposed by reading an elaborate statement drawn up by the late Secretary and submitted to a very numerous Meeting held for the discussion of this very subject in August 1827. From this Statement it appeared that the receiving new works occasionally later by the Society than by the Shopkeepers of this place, could not with any justice be considered as proceeding from any neglect on the part of Messrs. Longman and Co. for it depended on circumstances over which they hold no controul. Because, in the first place, Ships seldom sailed from England precisely on the date advertized and it was by the Advertisements alone that Messrs. Longman and Co. could regulate their Shipments, and it often happened that a ship which had left England several weeks after another, on which books for the Society were shipped, has arrived first. But, in the second place, new works are not published in the same number during every month of the year; for it is well known that during the summer months no work of merit, nor ever a fashionable novel, is ever published. The Booksellers therefore were necessarily obliged to wait until the market furnished them with such a number of new works as were sufficient for making up a case to be forwarded to the Society, and this circumstance alone satisfactorily accounted for some particular book having been occasionally received six weeks or even two months later than it might otherwise have arrived. It was hence contended that the question before the Meeting rested simply and solely upon whether the Members wished to convert the library into a mere *Circulating* Library or not. For in the last case it was argued that, if the Society determined to receive nothing but the *light reading* of the day, by boxes containing books worth from £5 to £10—at a time, there was no doubt that Mr. Richardson was better calculated for executing such a commission than Messrs. Longman and Co. But, if the Society thought it better to continue to lay out annually £200—, or more as the Funds encrease, in the purchase of the best works that are published each year, in all branches of literature and science, and the selection of these works were to be left to the Booksellers it was quite evident that none but first rate Booksellers could be entrusted with a commission of so much nicety. During this discussion it seemed to me that the argument was entirely on the side of the [redacted] a single remark was added by any one of its supporters to what had been at first said by the gentleman who moved it; and yet its adoption was merely prevented by a majority of *two*.

"The third Proposition submitted to the Meeting appeared, after all that has been said and printed about the pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, to be of rather an extraordinary nature; for it was to this effect, *that two or more copies of all works of interest* (or *great interest* I forget which) *should be commissioned.* On this motion, however, being seconded two or three of the old members informed the Society that *duplicates* of certain kinds of works had been formerly received, but that they were countermanded because it was found that after the Society had no further occasion for them, it was impossible to sell them for any thing more than their value as waste paper. The question thus became dependant on the state of the Society's Funds, which were not represented to be so particularly flourishing as to admit of so considerable an additional expence being *at present* incurred—and on this appearing to be evidently the opinion of the meeting the proposition was allowed to drop without being put to the vote.

Such is I believe, a faithful account *in substance* of what took place at as numerous a Meeting of the Society as was ever held; and I was happy to observe the decorum and perfect good humour with which the whole business then transacted was conducted throughout. Some persons may perhaps think that there was too little of formal *speechifying*; but in a Society of this kind a disregard of formality and a discussion as amongst private friends of such differences of opinion as must occasionally occur are perhaps the best, as they are unquestionably the most agreeable, modes of considering and deciding upon such changes and improvements as the constitution of all Societies may possibly require. But I regretted much to observe that amongst so many Members present not one appeared to be at all aware of the material alterations which had taken place in the system of conducting the affairs of the Society since the resignation of the late Secretary Lieut. Colonel Kennedy. For however much dependance may be placed on a Secretary, it cannot be expected that the affairs of any Society can be managed to *general* satisfaction by any *single individual*; as it is indispensable for this purpose that his own peculiar opinions should be subjected to the examination and correction of other persons, in order that their better experience and

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1830.

knowledge on various points may supply, when necessary, the defect on the part of the Secretary of both or either, with respect to such subjects as he may not he fully acquainted with. So far with regard to the Meeting and now to turn to a less pleasant subject.

From the very subdued tone, in which the Remarks of the Editor contained in last Saturday's *Courier* are written, I strongly suspect that he has received a *broad hint* that, on the taking upon himself the defence of the Library Committee elected in 1828, and in throwing upon the old Committee the odium their champion cast upon the first," so far from being agreeable to the Gentlemen, with whom he so officiously identified himself, was considered by them to be highly impertinent. To these Gentlemen, therefore, I have no hesitation in expressing (if this proceeding from an anonymous writer should be considered of any value) my regret that I should have been led, from misapprehension on my own part confirmed by the manner in which the Editor spoke, as if he was still a Member of the managing Committee, to write my last letter in the manner which I then thought myself at perfect liberty to adopt. My attendance, however, at the special Meeting, as I have observed in the beginning of this letter, completely convinced me that the persons, who had been represented to me as the originators of the reforms that took place in 1828, had no concern whatever in effecting these changes. I have no intention, therefore, of continuing a discussion with the Editor of the *Courier* on these points, and shall in consequence confine myself to a very few remarks on what, I suppose, is intended as a *Reply* to my last letter,

The Editor in this observes—"Paragraph the fifth is partly founded upon the *Notion* tha it is ungentlemanly to call upon people to pay their just debts. *This does not require an answer.* (The *Italics* are mine.) Now I have always understood that nothing is more *ungentlemanly* than for one *gentleman* to *dun* another for a debt due by him; and, if I be not misinformed, the letters written in 1828 to recover the outstanding subscriptions due to the Society, were and could be considered in no other light. The *Literary Society*, however, was intended, and I hope always will, consist solely of *gentlemen* in whatever different situations of life the Members may be placed, and, I believe, no difficulty can exist in understanding what the term *Gentleman* means. If, therefore, the Editor intended by this remark "*we know* of instances where persons were advised not to subject themselves to the risk of being black-balled—because they did not occupy the most exalted stations in society"—that these persons were not Gentlemen, not received in general Society as such, he is perfectly correct; but he has omitted to assign any reason to shew either the propriety or expediency of receiving such persons as Members of the *Literary Society*. But what he thus unintentionally mentions, with respect to individuals being deterred from having themselves proposed as Members, most completely proves that the present mode of electing Members is the most efficient that could be devised. For in so circumscribed a society as that of the Bombay Presidency, it must always be quite easy to ascertain whether any person, who wishes to enter the *Literary Society*, would, if proposed, be admitted or not, and thus save the candidate from the mortification of being perhaps black-balled. Because should this event appear probable, he shews his good sense in declining to be proposed, and the injudicious friend who persists in nominating him is alone to be blamed if this black-balling actually takes place.

The Editor, also, admits * that "at the end of 1827) twenty three years after the Society was instituted) Rupees 2950 were due," and *no more*. But this circumstance alone fully proves that, when after so long a period so inconsiderable a sum only was outstanding, the Subscriptions had been always paid and collected with as much punctuality as was at all requisite. The other Counts, however, of the Indictment prefered by the Editor against the former Committees for mismanagement may perhaps be in some degree founded, but how far they involve blame is another question. For he remarks-"Books were lost or damaged, and their renewal by the offending parties rarely, if ever, insisted on. An arbitrary exclusion of *liberal* papers and periodicals was frequently exercised. A Bookseller remarkable for his tardy dispatch of periodicals and *papers* (*new works* I suppose was intended) was employed in the face of remonstrance, because he had always been employed." As to the 1st Count the Committee must, as far as I have heard, plead Guilty; but I have also heard it remarked that, if Gentlemen when called upon will not replace the books which they may have lost, there are no *gentlemanly* means that could be adopted for obliging them to do so. With respect to the 2d Count the Editor must have forgotten that the Governor and Members of Government have been in general Members of the Society, and it would consequently have been highly improper for the Society to have received the *Oriental Herald*, the only *periodical* towhich the term *liberal* in the Editors sense of the word could be applied; for the new monthly Magazine is decidedly *anti-ministerial*. The selection of Newspapers, also, one minis terial, one antiministerial, and one neutral tu the time when ordered were commissionned, ah "Morning Chronicle," "Morning Herald," and "John Bull; but the Editor may be assured that, if by *liberal*, means such a Newspaper as the "Examiner," neither Member nor Subscriber of the Society would find the least amusement in perusing the *low vulgarity* and *radical atrocities* which are the sole characteristics of that paper. The third of these Counts has been considered in a former part of this letter.

I have perhaps entered into too long a consideration of these points, but, as the manner, in which the affairs of the Society are and have been conducted, never before received so much public discussion, I have been induced to submit these remarks to the public, in the hope that they may be found not altogether undeserving of the attention of such persons as take an interest in promoting the success and welfare of an Institution so unquestionably beneficial. I have stood forward the advocate of the old system, because I cannot discover amongst the present Members of the Society any persons possessed of such qualifications, abilities, and knowledge as render them capable of altering for the better or in any manner improving a system established by the founder Sir James Mackintosh, and to which organization and efficiency in all its details were given by the original Secertary Mr. Erskine. In this respect, however, I may be mistaken, but all I contend for is the absolute necessity of the Members resident at Bombay making themselves fully acquainted with the nature of the reforms which may in future be proposed, before they sanction them by their votes. Their occasional attendance, also at the Monthly Meetings, not for the purpose of merely consenting from indifference or delicacy to the propositions that might then be brought forward, but for satisfying themselves on the things about, or in a proper manner, would be of the utmost, in a promoting the real interests of the Society.

This letter has, I am afraid, extended to a length that may be inconvenient for publication in a Newspaper, but, as the subject of it is of general importance, you will, I trust, have no objection to find space for it in the next Gazette.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Z.

Bombay, 16th August 1830.

* I refer to the *Supplement* to the *Courier* of the 10th instant, for in the last *Courier* the Editor says "the third paragraph of Z's letter is answered in the last Supplement."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We the undersigned being anxious to express the sense we entertain of the benefits likely to accrue from the spirited exertions of Mr. Taylor, have this day agreed to pledge ourselves to a certain number of Letters for the first two years.

Mhow—Malwah, July 10th, 1830

Subscribers Names.	*No. of Letters Annuity.*	*Reference for Payment.*
Reverend J. Bell	6	Fergusson & Co.
Lieut. Robertson, Engrs	6	
Captn. Garstin 10th Cavy	6	
Alex Pope Capt Do.	4	
T. E. Baker, Surgn Do.	6	Mackintosh & Co.
T. D. Theuart Lt Col. Do.	6	Alexander & Co.
W. Mosely Cornet Do.	6	Alexander & Co.
J. M. Loughnan Cornet Do.	6	Fergusson & Co.
Charles Atkinson Cornet Do.	6	Alexander & Co. Cruttendon McKullop & Co.
Rd. Cautley Lieut Do	12	
George Buist Cornet Do.	4	
D. G. A. Mellish Lieut Do	6	Dy. PayMaster, Nusserabad Cruttendon McKillop & Co.
R. Macdonell Lieut Do.	4	
Captain Hewitt 40th Regt.	4	Alexander & Co.
Lieut Chitty 40th	6	Alexander & Co.
Captain Herring 57th	4	Cruttendon & Co.
A Kennedy Ensign 67th N. I.	4	
J. Brind Lieut Artily	6	Alexander & Co.
Fredk A Miles, Lt. Arty.	4	Cruttendon & Co.
H Timmings Lt. H. Arty	6	Alexander & C.
Lt. Lewes. D. A. Comy Genl	6	McIntosh & Co.
T. C. Elliott Asst Surgeon	6	McIntosh & Co.
Major Warde 6 Local Horse	6	MacIntosh & Co,
L. Forsyth, Asst Surgn Do	6	Boyd, Beeby & Co.
Rowland Hill 5th Local Horse	6	MacIntosh & Co.
Captn Mckenzie 74th N. I	6	MacIntosh & Co.
Captn Sandys Mundlaisi	6	Colvin and Co.
A. W. Steart Asst surgeon Do.	6	Mackintosh & Co.
C. E. Mills Lt. H. Arty	4	Furgusson & Co.
Captn McMahon Holkars Contingents	6	Alexander & Co.
Dr. Graham Do Do.	1 6	Alexander & Co.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An "UP COUNTRY LAD'S" letter has been received, but we should prefer, with his permission, handing it over to the Editor of the Oriental Sporting Magazine, to inserting it in our Paper.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal ..... at 30 days sight, 100 per 100
Madras ..... at 30 days sight 10½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars ..... 100 per 223 B'by Rs
German Crowns ..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London ..... Per Ton £
China ..... Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1830.

The Barque FORTUNE, Captain John Gilkison, from Greenock the 12th of April, anchored in our Harbour on Sunday last the 25th Instant. By this opportunity we have unfortunately received no papers, and are obliged to the kindness of a friend for the papers from which the following extracts are made.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

We are authorised to contradict the rumours which are at present circulated with regard to the KING's health. It is true that his MAJESTY has been indisposed, in consequence of a bilious affection proceeding from cold; but by the last accounts his MAJESTY was much better, and his convalescence was proceeding in the most satisfactory manner.

It is extremely satisfactory that the cordial concurrence of the Three Great Powers, in their views of the measures necessary for the establishment of the future Government and independence of Greece, can no longer admit of doubt. We have the declaration of a Cabinet Minister, made last night, in each House of Parliament, as to the harmony of purpose that exists on all the points of leading interest; although in the details there are certain subordinate matters still under discussion between the Allied Powers and the future Sovereign of Greece.

It is not our present purpose to enter upon the political or constitutional bearings of the question of Greek Independence. We do not propose to discuss the merits of the form of Government chosen for this regenerated people—we shall confine ourselves to some general observations, reserving such remarks as the course of events may seem to call for, to the period when the whole of the negotiations shall be laid before Parliament.

When persons tell us of the tardy concurrence of Government in the independence of Greece, we beg to remind them that nothing can be more distinct than the views of those who, as individuals, first agitated the question, and of the statesmen who subsequently took it up, and whose successors have now finally settled it. With the former the springs of action were mere schoolboy associations; and the course which they advised would have been a classical crusade to Greece, as reasonable as a religious crusade to Jerusalem. The latter acted upon political grounds, not in memory of MILTIADES and Marathon, but in the cause of humanity, and for the protection of the commerce and tranquillity of Europe. So long as Greece was *de facto* a subject province of Turkey, foreigners had no right to disturb the connexion—they were bound to respect it; but when that *de facto* subjection ceased, and a fruitless endeavour to re-establish it caused annoyance and mischief, then only it was that external interference became at once just and indispensable.

As to the boundaries of the new State we do not think that much would have been gained by any other arrangement. To secure its permanence and peace, two precautions were necessary. The first was so to construct it that it should, from the local position and national habits of its several parts, contain the political elements of integrity within itself. The second was so to limit it geographically, that it should not be clogged with the incumbrance of territory, which would be useless as a barrier, and dangerous as an object of interest and jealousy to its neighbours. By neglecting the first precaution the new State would be liable to dismemberment, from the want of internal amalgamation, and by neglecting the second, [illegible] temptation to external aggression [illegible] no

To say that

moment, because the Government which constructed the State have the power to keep it together, is the shallow assertion of a superficial thinker. In the first place, why should those Governments purposely impose upon themselves the troublesome task of continual protection and interference? In the second place, a State which would not keep itself together without the aid of external pressure, would have been constructed on the worst foundation possible. No sooner would that pressure be increased or diminished from any direction than the equilibrium would be destroyed, and the State either fall or be crushed into pieces. A man might just as wisely construct an edifice on the same principle, and assert that the want of connexion in its parts, and its useless and cumbrous excrescences, were of no consequence, because by propping and counter-propping it when necessary he could keep it standing.

THE COURIER.—April 9.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir G. Murray the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries. Viscount Melville was not present at the Council, having left town early in the morning for Hampshire, to join his Lady. The Ministers remained in deliberation about an hour and a half.

At the Privy Council held by his Majesty on Wednesday afternoon, at the Palace, at Windsor, the Duke of Gordon was introduced, sworn in a Privy Counsellor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

The Earl of Aberdeen and the Paymaster to the Forces had interviews with the Duke of Wellington yesterday.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has removed from the official residence, in Somerset House, occupied by him as Paymaster to the Navy, to Whitehall-place.

Mr. Secretary and Mr. William Peel arrived in town on Wednesday night, from the residence of their father, Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Park, Staffordshire, Sir Robert being considered out of danger. Mr. Secretary Peel had an interview yesterday with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury.

On Monday the troops of the Limerick garrison, consisting of the Artillery, Queen's Bays, the 56th and 60th infantry regiments, under the command of General Sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B., were reviewed at Newcastle, County

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF ORMONDE.—On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, at her residence, Rutland-square, in the 77th year of her age, died, Anne, Dowager Countess of Ormonde and Ossory. She spent a long life and a splendid income in her native country—an example rarely followed in modern times. The handsome village of Castlecomer, county of Kilkenny, remains a record of what a resident proprietor, possessing a noble fortune, can accomplish.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool, after being dull for some days, has again become brisk. Wednesday's sale amounted to 5,000 bags.

THE STANDARD, April 7.

LONDON NEW PRICE CURRENT

APRIL 6.

Sugar—The limited stock of West India sugars in this market occasioned the show to be very deficient, both in quantity and quality, particularly in the latter, yet the sales of last week reached 2200 hhds and trs; the prices of all descriptions except low soft brown were decidedly higher, and the holders very firm in their demands, notwithstanding the quantity of Mauritius sugar, 20,000 bags forced on the market at public sales. The stock of sugar 15,310 hhds and trs, being 5048 hhds and trs more than last year; the stock of Mauritius is 78,025 bags, being 64,836 bags more than that at the same period in 1829. The deliveries from the warehouse are 2846 hhds and trs, being 288 more than last year; the deliveries of Mauritius are 9900 bags, being 8273 more than in 1829. At the close of this day the estimated sales of Muscovades, including the public sale of Barbadoes, 149 hhds, were 700, hhds and trs. The prices of Barbadoes went rather higher. In the refined market last week the scarcity of low and middling goods for export was evident, as several considerable orders for immediate shipping could not be executed; the prices particularly of the middling descriptions, were rather higher; fine goods were in more request, both for export and the home trade, but no advance could be stated, as the holders met the demand freely at the previous prices; several sales of crushed were reported. Molassas dull and lower. This afternoon there is no alteration in refined goods; there is apparently less business doing.

Foreign Sugar.—Two public sales were attempted last week, but only the damaged sold; 128 chests good to fine white Havannah were taken in 40s to 44s; 224 chests Pernams, the good [illegible] fine white taken in 30s to 35s. This day by [illegible] lic sale 1190 chests Havannah, 160 baskets [illegible] Siam sugar; all washed and forming no [illegible] the market prices; some proportion [illegible] Havannah sugars; fine white, 32s t[illegible] low chiefly, 22s to 23s.—Likewis[illegible] Porto Rico sugars, they sold 15s [illegible]

East India sugar.—Last wee[illegible] Mauritius were brought for[illegible] nearly the whole sold at ful[illegible] 46s and 47s, yellow 48s to [illegible] this day 5502 bags Mauriti[illegible] parcel; dry sound brow[illegible] yellow at 47s to 52s; t[illegible] briskness, 6d to 9s abov[illegible]

Coffee.—The quant[illegible] ard to public sale las[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ble; the prices of all foreign, East India, and the ower description of British plantation, were 1s to 2s lower; all qualities from fine ordinary upwards suitable for home consumption went of freely at very full prices: of 1072 bags Mysore about a half sold 46s to 50s 6d; common Batavia sold at 31s: good ordinary coloury Brazil, and slightly damaged sold at 31s. This day at public sales 71 hogsheads. 155 bales, and 76 bags Porto Rico coffee, fine ordinary chiefly 34s 6d, good ordinary 33s to 34s: also 90 casks Berbice, a favourite mark, all taken in as the holders would not sell at any reduction.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The earnest application of the distillers to government, which is still continued respecting a higher duty on rum, prevents the usual transaction, and leaves the tade in great uncertainty; the only sales of any extent, are parcels of proof Leewards at 1s 10d. at which price there appears to be extensive buyers —Brandies are held with great firmness, and the prices in France are high and still advancing; the only purchases here are parcels of low quality 2s 6d to 2s 7d.—In Geneva there is no alteration—This afternoon there is more demand for rum.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow—The Tallow market is very dull; there is no alteration in the prices—Hemp and Flax are also steady.

Saltpetre.—The only sales lately reported are at our quotations.

Rice—Bengal Rice is unvaried; Carolina is 2s lower.

Wool.—The arrival of above 2000 bales German wool has produced a good deal of inquiry among the manufacturers, and as soon as these are landed and fairly in the market no doubt a great part will speedily run off, as the stock in first hands was before very bare and most of the manufactures were without a bale of wool beyond their immediate wants.

Spices—Parcels of black pepper continue selling at 3¾d and 3¾d. Pimento steady.

Turpentine.—There is a cargo sold, it is, we believe, 2000 barrels, about 12s. 6d.

Tobacco.—There are on transactions worth reporting.

Fruit—The only considerable sales of fruit are Valentia rasins 69s.; Denia 30s.

Oils.—Sperm oil is heavy at the late decline; linseed oil is higher; in the other descriptions there is little alteration

Hops. There is no alteration in hops.

Irish Provisions.—Beef is without variation—Pork is rather higher.—Bacon and butters are also on the advance, particularly the fine butter.

Indigo. There is no alteration in indigo; a further declaration for the next sale is at length made.

Silk.—There is great briskness in the silk trade the prices of raw silk are 1s to 1s 6d per lb. higher.

Cotton.—The cotton market continues brisk; the transactions extensive. The purchases for the week ending last night inclusive, consist of 2000 Surats 3¾d to 5¼d. 260 Bengal 3¾d to 4¼d. 30 Madras 5¾d.

Cochineal (West Indies per lb.)—Black 9s 6d to 11s 6d; Silver, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; Foxy 8s 6d to 9s.

Cochineal—(East Indies), per lb 1s. 6d to 1s 10d.

Leather.—Hides, crop 45 to 50, 1s 5½d to 1s 7½; do. 35 to 40, 1s 2½ to 1s 5d: British for dress. 1s. 2d. to 1s 5d. per lb.

Woods (S. A.).—Brazil bd. 30*l* to 40*l* per ton; fustic, bd, £ 14 to £ 15; rose black, 20*l* to 30*l*; kingwood, 20*l* to 25*l*; tulip wood 14*l* to 19*l*.

"We were excessively diverted by an article in the *Courier* last night, which begins thus—"We are *requested* to insert the following extracts from the evidence of the Ellenborough Divorce Bill." Now when we consider that this bill is a *ministerial* measure—that every point made in favour of it during the debate was received with cheers from the *ministerial* benches—that the speakers in its behalf were—

Sir George Clerk, a Lord of the Admiralty;

Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War;

Dr. Lushington, (who had pronounced the divorce, and therefore spoke with much decency on the question), Chancellor of the Diocese of London;

Mr. Spring Rice, Expectant Placeholder under Lord Ellenborough in the country ruled by the tame elephants;

Sir E. Charington, a tame elephant in person, late imported from the east; and

Lord Erancis L. Gower, Secretary of State for Ireland;—

When we consider all this, it is droll enough to find the *Courier* saying that it was *requested* to advocate the measure Requested, indeed! Aye! such a request as the cook makes to the turnspit, when she wishes him to get into the wheel.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of John Hebb, Esq. who had disqualified. At six o'clock the the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Forbes, Esq. The numbers were, for John Forbes Esq. 1009, and for Charles Mackinnon, Esq. 554.

We borrow the following Items of Intelligence from the Supplement to the Bombay Courier of yesterday.

Parliament adjourned on the 9th of April to the 26th.

The Algerines are making great preparations for their defence against the French expedition. The roads from the sea coast leading to the fortress are lined with batteries,

Much dissatisfaction has, we understand, been produced in the medical department of the Granadier Guards, by the abolition of privileges which that regiment has enjoyed for centuries. Several resignations have been or will be the consequence.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington has ordered a military inquiry to be instituted forthwith into the circumstances connected with the late fatal duel between Mr. O'Grady and Captain Stuart. The Coroner Mr. Paisley, who has held the inquest has been called on to forward the depositions taken before him, which may be transmitted to the Attorney General, *paper*,

[illegible] and Captain Stuart have [illegible] After the first shot [illegible] the parties were recon[illegible]; called. The quarrel took place at Ostend, from which place they crossed the French frontier to fight.—*Brighton Gaz.*

On the 20th of January Bolivar resigned the Presidency of Colombia. It is generally supposed that he will be solicited by the Congress, which is composed of his own creatures, to resume his office.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 8,

The market has been in a remarkably healthy state all this week. The sales amount to above 18,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. per lb. on Americans and East Indies, and ¼d. on Egyptians and Brazils; and of Egyptians and Brazils there are few offering at this advance. About 800 Sea Islands and 400 Demeraras are declared for public sale next Friday.—Current prices of the Day.—Islands, 12d. *a* 19d.: Upland, 6⅞d. *a* 7⅞d.; New Orleans, 6¾d.; Egyptian, 7⅞d. *a* 9¼d; Demerara and Berbice, 7¼d. *a* 10d.; Surat, 4¾d. *a* 6d.—Sales, 18,257 bags; Imports, 2,319.

Imports of Cotton at Liverpool, from the 1st January to this period	186,735
Imports in the same period of last year	203,167
Decrease	12422

Accounts from Paris state that all the infantry forming the expedition to Algiers are to be armed with pikes. A great number of *Cheveux* have been embarked to oppose the *defrize* Moorish cavalry, and the besieging train will consist of 100 pieces of cannon.

They write from Toulon that since the expedition to the Morea there never has been such a bustle in that port as at the present time. A large park of artillery has arrived there from the interior with a considerable number of cannon. All the transports are to assemble at Toulon in April; both the infantry and cavalry are to embark at the above port being better adapted than that of Marseilles.

Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed the House of Commons on the 2d April by a majority of 70. Much altercation and debate took place on the occasion.

On the 5th of April, Mr. Robert Grant brought forward his motion relative to the emancipation of the Jews, and carried it by a majority of 18, —115 voting for and 97 against the introduction of the bill.

The King had been unwell, but was fast recovering.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter has sailed from Columbia in order to protect British interests in that quarter during the present unsettled state of the country.

John Forbes, Esq, and Henry Shank, Esq. have been elected East India Directors vice Mr. Bebb and Mr. Pattison.

Mr. Jenkins announces his intention of canvassing the first vacancy in the Directory since *he is now relieved from the suspense in which he was held while the Office of Governor of Bombay was prospectively vacant.*

Colonel James Smith of the Military Establishment of this Presidency died on 6th April.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. and Adjt. C. W. Wenn, M. Battn.

DEPARTURES—Brigade Major Cotgrave [illegible]

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—August 15th. Barque Fortune (Free Trader) John Gilkison Master, from Greenock, 12th April.

Do. 16th, Ship Futtal Raymon, Ajee Abdulla Nacqudah, from Mocha 29th July.

Passengers per Barque Fortune,—Miss Elizabeth Burnes, Miss J. Burnes.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Elizabeth for London, Roya George for London, Kate for Cape of Good Hope, Shaul Hamed for Bengal; Fazel Carrym for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Elizabeth, Royal George, Laurel, Fortune and Kate.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Shaul Hamed, Samdany, Fazil Carrim, and Futtay Rahimony.

FRENCH.—Virginia.

ARAB.—Nassery and Monsoory,

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Clive and Calinurus.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.—At Colaba, on the 12th Inst. the Infant Son of Captain Bolton, H. M's. 20th Regt., aged 2 Months.

English Extracts.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

A BURMAN ADVENTURE.

(From the United Service Journal.)

DURING the late service in Ava, my favourite amusement of an evening was to paddle about in a canoe made out of the trunk of a tree, and to visit any interesting objects that presented themselves on the bank of the majestic Irrawaddi, which in part of its course winds through beautiful wooded hills, the scene of many a skirmish, and afterwards rolls over golden sands to the Bay of Bengal. One lovely evening I was gliding down the gentle current, and was admiring the luxuriant foliage of the tropical trees dipping their pendant branches into the stream, their leaves glittering with gold, and amongst which insects of the richest colours and of singular appearance were disporting themselves. Below an aged trunk lay two alligators crouching down, and seemingly enjoying the last rays of the sun. As my skiff approached, they turned a suspicious eye towards me, and then plunged their serrated backs under water. I held on my course, and saw at some distance in the jungle the gilded spire of a temple conspicuous over the dark green leaves.

So secluded a fane had an inviting air about it, and thinking that the enemy was at a distance, I pushed my canoe on shore, and shouldering my saddle, wended my way through the entangled wood. The air was cool and refreshing, and I felt myself in high health and spirits.

> With gentle murmur comes the breeze
> Just kissing as it passes by
> The shutting flowers and leafy trees;
>
> A twilight gloom pervades the woods,
> Through all their darkening solitudes,

And neither were they silent; for besides the hum of myriads of insects, many curious little green parrots, about the size of a sparrow, chattered in a small and angry tone from the branches, and woodpeckers ran up the decayed stems, and chirped merrily, whilst transfixing their prey with their filiform tongues. On the ground, the occasional rustling of the withered leaves indicated the retreat of a striped snake.

I arrived at an open spot, and on a gentle eminence the pagoda rose before me. The tall spire, surmounted by its gilded *tee*, or umbralle of fillagree iron-work, rested on its circular base, in which was a small dark shrine, with a grotesque door-way, to which a few broad steps led; the bells, with their leaf-shaped tongues, which hung round the *tee*, were agitated by the breeze, and emitted a wild and mournful chime. Those only who have lain awake amongst the Burman pagodas, and listened to their tinkling bells of different sizes and tones, can know the extraordinary sensations which they occasion. They always powerfully affected my feelings and on this occation, as heretofore, the spirit went wandering in a mournful reverie. All at once I was roused to a sense of my situation by a slight female scream; and a maiden in silk attire, with a few white flowers twisted in her hair, who had been beating rice at the door of a wooden building with a triple roof, ran into the jungle on perceiving me. I called to her to remain, but she disregarded me; so I entered the Ponghee, or Priest's house, near the pagoda, to examine it.

The principal room raised on piles, some distance above the ground, was large and clean. Here and there mats were spread on the floor; at the upper end were antique-looking chests, covered with glass of different colours, and a profusion of gilding; on these were models of pagodes, also richly gilt, and alabaster images of the Boodh, in a sitting posture, with their large ears resting on their shoulders, and their legs crossed under them. The chests contained the sacred writings on slips of ivory; and books in the vernacular characters, written with an iron style on palm leaves, lay on the mats. I was continuing my scrutiny of the apartment, when I heard rough voices outside; and as it struck me that it might be some stragglers from the army, I climbed up on a shelf, and there ensconced myself behind an idol, to observe who might enter. Presently three stout Burmans came in; their checked clothes thrown across their left shoulders, bound round the waist and hanging to the knee, exactly the old Highland costume. On their feet they wore sandals, and showed formidable calves to their legs, and the muscles of the right arm were very conspicuous: on their heads were white and red cloths, tied in a knot in front: and cigars were stuck through an orifice in the ears. Two of them had dhars in their hands the blades, most powerful weapons in decapitating or taking off an arm, The third carried on his soulders a spear, ornamented with the tail of Thibet cow.

It was evident that they wanted to make my acquaintance, and for no friendly purposes; most likely to do my head the honour of being presented to his Majesty of the Golden Foot, and to impale my body by the river's side. I felt if I had by chance brought any weapon; I found nothing but my paddle, and was annoyed with myself for indulging my propensity for adventures in so defenceless a state. Quietly I remained watching the Burmans, who looked narrowly round; cursed me for being out of the way, and then went out to look for me elsewhere. I remained in my elevated position for some time, and beginning to tire, thought I might venture to look after my canoe; so, tucking up my sleeves, and pulling my trowsers over my knees, with a handkerchief round my waist. I prepared for a run, and descending from my shelf, looked out at the door, and finding the coast clear, I was making towards the jungle, when as ill-luck would have it, in crossing the open space in front of the pagoda, I saw my three friends near it. Like a good soldier, I sprang into a bush, and commenced a rapid retreat, as if the great enemy of mankind had been behind me. The moment they saw me, they set up a shout and dashed after me; away we went through the brushwood, in spite of thorns and snakes, opening a way through the branches, and scaring the birds which were settling themselves for the night. I heard my pursuers at some distance behind me, and was beginning to think that I had the best of the race, when at the edge of a ravine, which I had not seen before, I stumbled and fell over a fallen trunk. The foremost of the three was at my back in a moment, but fortunately I recovered myself in time to lend him a blow with my paddle, and then jumped over the bank. I expected them to come tumbling down after me, but they did not; and quickly regaining my canoe, I pushed off into the middle of the stream, and like Crusoe, "I saw them no more."

St. Petersburgh, June, 1829. E. A.

East India Company's Monopoly,

We are happy to learn, by letters received by the gentlemen who constitute the deputation from the citizens of Bristol, to the central committee which advocates the interests of the British community in the inquiry now pending before committees of both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the East India Company's monopoly, that deputies have arrived in London from Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Plymouth, Dublin, Staffordshire Potteries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Stockton, Saddleworth, and Hull; and that the proceedings of the committee are conducted with great ability & diligence. A deputation from the central committee had a very satisfactory interview on the 10th ins. with the President of the Board of Control, in which his Lordship assured the members of the deputation, that he was quite unbiassed on the important qustions before the committees, and that it was most necessary that evidence should be produced on behalf of the empire. His Lordship also informed them, that regulations would be adopted, permitting British subjects to reside in India, and to hold land on leases in that country, for the purposes of cultivation, &c.—*Liverpool Mercury, March* 19.

Capt. Ross's Artic Expedition.

The English expedition to the Artic Pole (says the Moniteur) has safely reached the 67th degree of north latitude. The steam boat has traversed the most dangerous seas of the globe. But, wishing to touch at the coast of Spitzbergen, she was overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which carried away her maintop-mast. Owing to a very fortunate accident especially in a region where no spars proper to repair such a loss could be expected to be procured, an English vessel happened to get among the ice, and was therefore abandoned by its crew, when her main mast was taken out by the steamer, as well as the provisions and fuel that were requisite for continuing the voyage to the Pole.—*Scotsman, March* 20.

Death of Mr. Douglas Kinnaird.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird died on the 11th inst. He was born about the year 1786, and received the early part of his education at Eton. He then passed some time at Gottingen, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages particularly of the latter, which he spoke with a fluency and skill seldom attained by a foreigner. From Gottingen he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and became an intimate associate of those young men with whom Mr. Moore's *Life of Lord Byron* has rendered us already familiar. With one of them (Mr Hobhouse) he travelled, in 1813, through Sweden and across the north of Germany to Vienna, and had the good fortune to be prssent at the decisive battle of Culm. He was actively engaged in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland, and when the old partnership was dissolved, he assumed the chief management of the firm now known by the former of those names. For the last year of his life his health was observed to be on the decline, but the illness which terminated fatally did not make its appearance until two months ago, nor was he considered in any imminent danger until a few days previous to his death. When aware of his condition, the irritation and restlessness of disease was succeeded by a composure and resignation truly admirable; and having performed becomingly all the last awful duties of existence, he died peaceable and without pain. Mr. Kinnaird was a man of considerable abilities and of great activity of mind. Though not learned, he was fond of literature; and there are few subjects of general [illegible] not competently informed. His station and his fortune enabled him to indulge a well-cultivated taste for all the liberal arts; and of his distinguished cotemporaries there was scarcely one who was not frequently to be fonud at his hospitable board. With Mr. Sheridan he was most intimately acquainted. His name was one of the last which the affectionate Byron was heard to pronounce. No man was more constant in his attachments, and those who were most worthy of his regard esteemed and loved him to the last; for a temper too hasty, and not always under due control, was more then counter-balanced by many estimable qualities,—by the warmth of his heart,—by the generosity of his disposition—by the zeal, the perseverance, the activity of his friendship.—*Scotsman, March* 20

MISCELLANEA.

At the Nottingham Lent Assizes, in an action brought by a Mr. Webster, for injuries received by the overturning of the Courier coach, near Nottingham, one of the witnesses in his examination by Mr. Clarke stated, that in turning a certain corner the leaders are sometimes taken off, which brought forth a remark from one of the counsel, that "the juniors were not leaders;" to which Mr. Clarke rejoined, My Lord, "they complain here that the leaders are not Taken off fast enough." This raised a hearty laugh in the Court, in which the Learned Judge joined; his Lordship facetiously observing—"Gentleman, these are jokes by the way-side." It is hardly necessary to observe, that the only parties who did not join in the laugh were the coachs proprietors, who were mulcted in 500l. damages!

Authentic accounts from Greece, dated the firs, week in February, state the President Capo d'Istria to be busily employed in taking measures to counteract the order of things contemplated by the Three Great Powers. He had appointed a committee of the Senate to prepare a draught of a new constitution. to be submitted to the National Assembly; but, as the views of the Three Powers to whom Greece owes her regeneration, had become in some degree known, the president experienced considerable reluctance to enter into his projects, in those to whom he directed himself. In fact, the intrigues of this individual cannot produce any permanent consequecne, and will not even have the effect of embarrassing the arrangments decided on by the Great contracting Parties.

PHENOMENON.—Last week a hen, in the posession of Mr. P. Yandall, Saracen's Head Inn, Taunton, laid an egg of immense size, which when boiled, was found to contain another perfect egg within its shell. The small egg within was about the size of a Guinea hen's egg. The same hen was in the habit of laying double yolk eggs, but this had but one, and that within the small one, which was found inclosed in the white after boiling.

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